

mighty power around me, I became conscious of the power within. There struggling thoughts sometimes broke forth, as if moved to utterance by nature's eloquence of the winds and waves. There began a happiness surpassing all worldly pleasures, all gifts of fortune—the happiness of examining with the words of God pardon me this reference to myself. I believe that the worship of which I have this day spoken, was aided in my own soul by the scenes in which my early life was passed. Amidst these scenes, and in speaking of this worship, allow me to thank God that this beautiful island was the place of my birth."

COLUMBUS MISS.

SATURDAY: NOV. 12, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

THE ELECTION.

We have made every exertion to get the official returns from all the precincts in this county, but in vain! We are not conversant in the language of complaint, but we cannot help from saying that the returning officer has treated us somewhat disrespectfully. We do not know that it was his duty to hand us in the returns, but common courtesy, we should think, required it of him. From a gentleman in town, who has seen the official returns, we are informed that the following is the aggregate result of the election in this county.—

For Van Buren,	572
For White,	435
Majority for Van Buren,	137
For Gholson,	470
For Quitman,	318
Majority for Gholson,	162

Last year the highest vote for any of the democratic candidates given in the county was for Col. Claiborne, 559, (who no doubt, got many votes of the White party.) This shows a clear gain of 17 votes on the Van Burenside. But it may be asked how happens it that the whig gains so considerable their highest vote last year being only 223? This is easily explained. There has been a great influx of emigrants to this town and county since last year, most of whom are whigs or nullifiers, and by a strange decision of the board of inspectors every person was allowed to vote on the Presidential election, without any regard to the constitutional requirement of a twelve month's residence. This not only gave new comers a vote, but even transient passengers. Of the votes of this kind given in—and there were many such—it is certain that very large majority, (perhaps not less than five-sixths,) were for White. But this was all that injured us. An unfortunate division existed in our ranks on the Congressional election. The division produced an apathy on our side which was nearly fatal to us. While the active whig leaders were bringing their trained bands up to the polls—while they were using every exertion to induce the people to vote what they called the "Republican ticket," (Heaven save the mark!) two of the most prominent men of our party were engaged in speaking against each other, and the rest of us were very quietly listening to them! But notwithstanding this division and apathy among us, notwithstanding the foreign votes, notwithstanding the desperate exertions of a most desperate party, we have beaten them at every precinct in the county but one, and at some, we have distanced them!

But say the nullies, we have gained upon you considerably this time, and mean to beat you the next. Never, gentlemen! You will never again run under the same advantages. This dissension in our ranks must and will be healed. You will get no more foreign votes. You will never again be able to borrow another man from our party to divide with. The disgraced defeat of Judge White—for his defeat whether he gets this State or not, is just as sure as the sun is in the Heavens—will be a warning and a beacon to all others in future to avoid political apathy.

Let our friends in other parts of the State be assured that Lowndes county is still as soundly Democratic—as firmly attached to the principles and measures of Gen. Jackson's administration as ever. We care not what the nullifiers or their scurrilous press may say. We know this to be the case.

Let us have various rumors as to the result of the election in the adjoining counties, but nothing official. All the accounts, with the exception of one or two, are decidedly favorable to us, much more so than we could have expected. If the river counties have not given very heavy majorities against us, we have certainly carried the State. But we will not hallow before we are out of the woods. The result is as yet involved in doubt and darkness—A week or two will decide the matter.

ALL HAIL NOXUBEE!—The county of Noxubee, which the nullifiers always claimed as their own, where they beat us last year, in the gubernatorial election, and where a nullifying paper has been recently established, is, we understand, re-deemed, regenerated and disenthralled! She has thrown off the shackles of whiggism, she has joined the democratic family, and come out nobly for Van Buren, and the Union! We learn from a gentleman who is direct from Macon, the county site, where much the largest vote must have been given, that the Van Buren and Gholson ticket succeeded by a majority of nearly two to one! The other precincts could not very materially vary the result. This is glorious news indeed!

The whiggies, we understand, begin to grow already. We advise them to make the best use of their time, and about and hazzas as lustily as possible, for they have but a little while to do it in. In a few weeks we shall have news to give them, which will dampen their joy and prostrate their hopes. Mark it!

In our paper next before the last we gave the clause of the State Constitution relative to the qualifications of voters. We had not the act of the Legislature by us regulating the mode of choosing electors to vote for President and Vice President. We have since obtained the volume of laws containing the act from Judge Haden's office. The first section of the act we give below. From this it will be seen that the qualified voters in the State shall meet at a certain place and time to choose electors for President and Vice President. Of course, no one can vote in such elections who has not been a resident in the State twelve months, that being one of the conditions required in the State constitution to entitle any one to vote. The decision of the board of inspectors in this place on Monday last is therefore, (albeit, no doubt an honest one,) clearly illegal, and unconstitutional—nay more, it is contrary to the whole system and theory of our national and State governments. According to the federal constitution each State is allowed a certain number of Presidential electors, and the mode of appointing these electors, is left with the States. Were any one State to throw open the right of voting in the presidential election to every person without regard to residence, it would often happen that the State would be controlled by foreign voters, and its vote given contrary to the wishes of a majority of its citizens. One State could, under certain circumstances, control the votes of two or three adjoining States. We will put a case to show this—one not at all improbable—Suppose that in the State of Pennsylvania there is a very large majority (say 20,000) in favor of Van Buren, and in the two adjoining States, Maryland and Delaware, the contest is close, but a small majority is in favor of Harrison. The Van Buren party, in Pennsylvania, knowing they can spare the votes, throw over a sufficient number into both States to turn the scale and give their votes to Van Buren, against the wishes of a majority of their citizens. Every body will acknowledge the injustice of this, and will at once see from it how extremely absurd it would be in any State to allow all persons to vote without regard to residence. And further—in the State of South Carolina the Presidential electors are appointed by the Legislature. What would be thought of a citizen from another State who should go into the Legislative Hall at Columbia, and request to be allowed to vote?

These remarks come too late, we know, to do any good.—We really thought the case too clear a one and too well understood to require any comment or explanation. We protested against allowing citizens from other States to vote in the presidential election before the election came on and we protested against it on the day of the election, but all in vain!

Here is the section of the act mentioned above. "Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, in General Assembly convened, That, for the purpose of electing four electors, or such other number of electors as this State may at the time be entitled to, to choose a President and Vice President of the United States, the qualified voters in this State shall meet at their respective courts, houses, or places appointed by law, for holding elections in their respective counties, on the first Monday in November next, and also on the first Monday in November in each and every year when the election for President and Vice President shall take place, and vote for four persons, or such other number of persons as this State may, at the time, be entitled to, who shall be residents of this State, as electors, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States."

ALABAMA.—The Legislature of this State convened on Monday last. It will be perceived by the following slip from the office of the Tuscaloosa Flag, received by our last eastern mail, that there is a decided majority in the Legislature favorable to Van Buren—larger than was supposed by the most sanguine of our friends. It is now certain that a Van Buren Senator will be elected in place of Moore. No further proceedings of the Legislature have reached us, except what is contained in the slip.

The Presidential election will take place in the State on Monday next. The democratic party are on the alert and certain of victory.

OFFICE OF THE FLAG OF THE UNION. 2
November 7, 1836.
The Rubicon is crossed—the question is settled—Alabama is safe! We have triumphed most gloriously.

ARTHUR B. BAGBY, of Monroe, a firm and unflinching Van Buren man, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives without opposition. Our opponents, on counting noses, found themselves in such a lean and mortifying minority, that they were ashamed to discover it to the people by supporting a man of their party.—They hung their heads in silence—they surrendered at discretion—they gave us the victory without a struggle. In the Senate, HUGH McVAY, an original, uniform and thoroughgoing Van Buren man, from the democratic Jackson Van Buren county of Lauderdale was elected over Judge Samuel Moore of Pickens, another Van Buren man by one vote. We regret seeing two of our party opposing each other, but we have lost nothing. The election of either would have been a triumph for our party. The White party is prostrate—the Van Buren party is in a certain majority of fifteen or twenty on joint ballot. Our most sanguine expectations have been exceeded by these elections. The last hope of the opposition is to divide our party; but in this they will be disappointed. We can, and will elect a Van Buren Senator by a large majority—we doubt very much whether the White party takes up a man of their party!

This election will be hailed by the administration party every where, as highly auspicious to the cause for which we are struggling. It must confirm the lukewarm, and invite the determined to renewed exertions, while it blasts the last hopes of our opponents. Let the people speak out, and their voice will be echoed back from the Legislative Hall. Let every man appear at the polls on Monday next—let them instruct their Representatives at the ballot box, and they will express their wishes in the choice of a United States Senator, as they have done in the elections of to-day.

The lovers of circus amusements in this place will have an opportunity of being gratified to their hearts' content next week. See the very attractive advertisement on the subject in to-day's paper.

OUR POST OFFICE.—THE MAILS.—Our Post Office has been removed from Main street to St. John's street, immediately back of Mr. Albert's store. The office is fixed up in elegant style, and does much credit to our worthy Post-master, Mr. Albert. The entrance or lobby room is perhaps not quite large enough, but the back room, (or, as one of our journey-men at our elbow whispers to us, the "Sanctus Sanctus") is spacious and most conveniently fitted up. It is decidedly one of the most pleasant rooms in town. We have a word also to say, as to the mails. They have improved greatly within the last few weeks. Our exchange papers now all come regularly, and with greater despatch than they have ever done before. We will give an instance or two. We received the Washington Globe of the 29th ult. on Thursday evening last, within thirteen days after it was mailed; and the Louisville Advertiser, of the 1st instant.—(Let it be remembered that we have only a tri-weekly mail here.) We have received all our northern and most of our southern papers and letters with the same regularity and despatch. We have made complaints heretofore, because we knew they were well founded, and because we were satisfied that it was only necessary for our Post Master General, (whom we have always looked upon as one of the most able and efficient officers in the government,) to be made acquainted with the irregularities of the mails in order, as far as in him lay, to correct them—and he has corrected them. Even his enemies here are compelled to acknowledge it.

MR. EDITOR.—I have heard it frequently asked what was the number of foreign votes given in this county on Monday last? We can make an estimate which will come very near the truth.—The entire vote on the presidential election was 1007, on the Congressional election, 778; difference 229. Deduct the votes of those of the democratic party, who from local prejudices against Col. Gholson, or other causes, were induced not to vote in the congressional election, say about 50 (they were certainly not more, I think,) and we have 179 as the number of foreign votes. Now I do not hesitate to assert that at least four fifths of these votes were for White, this amounts to 143 being a majority of 109, which may be safely set down as the gain to the White party in this county by the admission of foreign votes.

LOWNDES.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

We copy the following intelligence from the Pensacola Gazette of Saturday last:

"The want of any thing like regular communication with the seat of war, keeps us in the most painful state of suspense in regard to the operations of the army. It must be admitted, that the numerous obstacles which are known to stand in the way of a successful and speedy termination of the campaign, are calculated to inspire fearful forebodings of its results; and accident besides, has, we fear, done much to frustrate the well arranged plans of Gov. Call for supplying the troops in the field with provisions. We have heard that considerable supplies were ordered early in the campaign to be sent from St. Marks to the Suwannee, and they did not reach their destination until weeks after, according to the most liberal calculation, they should have arrived. It is said too, that a great quantity of corn and other provisions intended for the army, was deposited in a storehouse at St. Marks; the house, which was built over the water, fell down with the weight which it contained, and the whole of its contents were ruined. Then again the large steamboat Convey, containing a very full cargo of provisions destined for Tampa Bay, sprung a leak near this port, and put in here in a sinking condition; nearly her whole cargo was damaged and much of it was entirely ruined; and last of all, is the loss of the Lieut. Izard on the bar of the Withlacoochee.

It is believed that the character, condition and resources of the Florida Indians are little understood, except by those who have actually witnessed their mode of warfare. The campaign made by General Jackson against the Florida Indians eighteen years ago, when they were stronger than they are now, is often quoted to prove that the subjugation of the Seminoles is no such difficult matter as it is thought; but it should be remembered that their condition was then quite different from what it is at present. They were then banded together in small tribes. Every petty chief had his town; the guides had no difficulty in conducting Gen. Jackson directly to them, and he subdued them in detail. Besides, they were not all unfriendly to the whites. But now they all fight as one man. History scarcely furnishes a parallel for the identity which these people have shown to one another. We hear of no sign of instance of treachery or defection among them. Since the war began, not one of the hostilities has come out from among his brethren. They have no town to defend, and their women and children protect themselves by flight. The climate is their friend too. Summer, which brings disease and death to their pursuers, has no terrors for them, and they are strangers to the rigors of winter.

We have just been politely favored with the following extract from the Log Book of the steamboat Merchant, Capt. James McC. Baker, master, which was brought down to the 25th inst. on which day she was to sail from Apalachicola for the seat of war. This extract is brought by the steamboat Swan, which arrived here last night from St. Josephs. The subjoined information was noted at St. Marks.

Extract from Log-Book Steamer Merchant, James M. C. Baker Master.

Saturday, 22d October.—An express had just arrived from Gen. Call, and brought the news of the death of Col. Laue, who had fallen on his sword and killed himself. No papers relative to the cause were found; it was presumed that he had not found the Indians as willing to fight as he had expected, and the great responsibility devolving upon him as then commander, and our fear of disgrace, he being much respected by Generals Jackson and Jessup, made him commit the rash act; he had some skirmishes with the hostiles at the same time that the Tennessee Volunteers had, at a place called the Cove, formed by a bend in the Withlacoochee. The Tennesseeans had killed about 20, but for want of provisions and fatigue had to fall back to Black Creek, after losing 400 horses by fatigue and starvation. They came within two hours of surprising Osceola, who was sick and had but just left as the party of squaws, children and old men were taken; one of the squaws led them to the ford of the river, at which place the Indians commenced a severe attack, which was returned across the river, but could not cross, as they had nothing to eat, not a piece of bread in the Regiment. One of the advanced parties of the Tennesseeans in turning round a thicket, met within 20 paces, 4 Indians; the commander of the squad shot one in an instant with his rifle and another with his pistol, and the other two were killed before they had time to fire. I understand that Gen. Call said he could have ended the war in a few days if he had had provisions. Col. B. Adair, Maj. Barrow and Captains Phillips and Robinson of the Tennessee Volunteers left us here for the army.

The Tennessee Volunteers from the Army, arrived here from St. Joseph on Monday last, in the steam boat Free Trader. We learn that three of their number have died since they left Suwannee, Old Town, and that with the exception of one or two, the survivors are now all upon their feet again. Among those we have seen, there are some shrunken limbs and cadaverous faces, which speak most affecting of the suffering which they have endured; but they are all improving. They are here awaiting further orders.

It is said that Gov. Call, shortly after taking up his line of march against the Indians, made requisitions for considerable military forces from Georgia and South Carolina.

NEWSPAPERS.

"The existence of newspapers is proof of the most remarkable features of the difference between ancient and modern times. These sheets, now form an element in the condition of nations, which the ancients scarcely possessed in embryo. They render the office of the statesman much more difficult than it formerly was, but at the same time render the condition of the nation much more safe. For want of these useful monitors our forefathers were like a people wandering in the dark; and because of their ignorance and apt to be overtaken by every alarm. But, having the aid of newspapers, they are enabled to know exactly the state of public affairs over the whole world at once, and can never be taken off our guard by any coming event whatever.

The germ of newspapers is found in ancient Rome. The Roman government nearly two hundred years before Christ, is known to have promulgated edicts by means of written papers fixed on pillars; there was then much difference between the style of those *acta divina*, as they were called, and that which prevails in our own day, farther than the former, was more brief and simple and deficient in many of the phrases, such as we understand," "it is rumored in the best informed circles," and so forth, in which the modern press, from an anxiety to give early and exclusive intelligence, is so apt to indulge. Neither did the Roman papers ever put on that hypocritical and ridiculous sorrow, which modern editors seem to think necessary when they relate melancholy events. They generally gave the transaction or occurrence in one simple indicative sentence, without introduction or flourish of any kind.

It is hardly possible for a modern, with all the lights of science around him, and a newspaper on his breakfast table every day, to form a proper notion of the darkness which, for want of these appliances and means, involved the great mass of the people for many centuries after the Romans. The Crusaders were so ignorant of geography, that at every town they approached in Europe, they asked if this was Jerusalem. When they had at length reached the place of their destination their exploits would have remained for years at home, if a few straggling religious pilgrims and monks had not wandered back to the west.—Even bad news in those days could not travel very fast. Every little community must have lived very much within itself, their own town, or at most, their own district, would seem to them whole world."

From the United Service Journal.

DYING RICH.

In the expedition sailed in the year 1835, under Sir Home Popham with a view of inducing some of the South American Spanish Colonies to throw off their allegiance and declare their independence, it happened that in nearing the Island Fernando Noronha, about one hundred leagues from the coast of Brazil, several of the ships got upon a shoal, and some were wrecked, others seriously damaged. The shoal consisted of a range of rocks facing the northward, behind which was a low bank of hard sand, just above the water, and the two ships which were lost went ashore on the rocks. The artillery transport soon went to pieces; but the Britannia, a fine powerful ship, out of tank, held together long enough to allow the crew to be taken off by the boats of the other ships, that had taken the alarm and hove to. Two curious circumstances occurred in the loss of these two ships which I think worth relating. The Artillery transport, as I said before, went right on the rock, and bowsprit and jibboom projecting over the rock on the sand. Along these the officers, artillery men, and ship's company made their way, and dropped safely on the sand and rock. Among the lost was Col. York, who commanded. Either from misjudging his distance or through trepidation, he dropped too soon, just reaching the edge of the rock, and slipped down between it and the ship. He had loaded his pockets with money, which carried him under water, directly, and he was seen no more, being the only person lost from the ship. The Britannia being a very powerful ship, after the passengers were removed; it was thought that part of the consignment (Spanish dollars for China) might be saved, and several barrels had been got on the main deck, but the symptoms of breaking up became so strong that it was necessary to abandon the object. Just before the last boat put off a midshipman was sent back to ascertain if there might be any body on the ship. On gaining the main deck, his surprise was great to see one of the men there. This fellow had broken open several of the dollar casks, and spread them out on a tablecloth on the deck, in the midst of which he was seated with his weapon in his hand. "Halloo you sir," shouted the midshipman, "what are you doing there? The ship is fast going to pieces!" "The ship may go," was the reply: "I have lived a poor rascal all my life, and am resolved to die rich." To the remonstrances of his visitor, he turned a deaf ear, flourishing his tomahawk to show "it was no mistake." The Officer left him and he was the only man in that ship that died rich.

A certain lady who was in the habit of using extremely polite and dictatorial expressions before company, who was accustomed to address her servants in a very loose language, to the midst of a large party, seeing that the candles wanted snuffing, said to one of her servants—"Rid those expiring luminaries of their heads!" Ma'am said the stupid wench. "Believe those luminaries of their superincumbent dross," which bears upon them," replied the lady.—Ma'am answered the servant. The would be lady, however, angry that her servant should not appear to understand her, said, "I am sure, if you were a voice of thunder, you would not be so stupid!"—York Gazette.

A BARGAIN.

Plantation & Negroes for Sale

ON SEVEN YEARS CREDIT, WITHOUT INTEREST.

I WILL sell my plantation in Holmes County, Mississippi, in the Yazoo valley, six miles from Toluca, adjoining the plantation of Maj. Blunt and Mr. Wiley Davis; the tract contains about thirty four hundred acres of land, seven hundred in cultivation, twelve hundred under fence. There are on the place, three gin stands, two gin houses, (two mills and two negro quarters, about four hundred head of cattle, twelve yoke of oxen, four hundred head of hogs, with horses, mules and farming utensils of all kinds. In addition to the land in cultivation, there are several hundred acres that have been prepared during the present year for cultivation, and a thousand solid acres can be planted in Cotton the next year with a sufficiency of corn ground to supply the place with corn. There is a fine crop of corn, which will be sold in the place and every thing that has been raised on it this year except the crop of cotton.

There are, also, on the place, between sixty and seventy little negroes, all acclimated, all of them, except four, have been in the country more than two years, of which number between fifty and sixty are first rate field hands, with two excellent mechanics, a blacksmith and carpenter. I will sell the land, stock, farming utensils, &c. alone, or the plantation and negroes, to suit the purchaser. It can be easily and advantageously divided into two tracts, as there are two quarters and two gin houses, that were formerly used as separate plantations. The annual payments required of the purchaser will not equal by several thousand dollars, the proceeds of the present crop. As I am determined to sell the land and negroes of the land alone, and on terms as favorable to the purchaser as any property of the kind for sale in the South, these persons will find it to their advantage to visit this place and examine for themselves. Possession will be given on the first of January, or as soon as the present crop of cotton is secured and landed to the landing.

I would refer persons wishing to examine the place to Wiley Davis and James M. Gwin, Esqrs, who reside in the neighborhood, and to W. A. Bell the overseer, who will also give the price asked for the property. The terms of sale, can also be ascertained upon application to Col. John W. Byrd of Columbus, or to the undersigned at Natchez.

WILLIAM M. GWIN.

Columbus, Nov 12, 1836—18-40

No. 9: 34: 44:

A PRIZE of \$2,000, in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class A, was sold by DAVIS to a gentleman in Macon, Georgia county.

No. 7: 8: 60:

A Prize of \$200, in same Lottery, sold to a young gentleman of this town.

Packages, Tickets, and Parts, in the following Lotteries, viz:

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 43. Scheme.—One prize of \$20,000; one of 5,000; one of 3,000; one of 2,000; one of 1,000; one of 500; one of 250; one of 100; one of 50; one of 25; one of 10; one of 5; one of 2; one of 1. Packages of 100, \$10; 50, \$5; 25, \$2.50; 10, \$1; 5, 50c; 2, 25c; 1, 10c.—Drawing to be received Nov. 17, 1836.

Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the town of Wellsburg, Class No. 7. Scheme.—One Prize of \$30,000; one of 10,000; one of 5,000; one of 3,000; one of 2,000; one of 1,000; one of 500; one of 250; one of 100; one of 50; one of 25; one of 10; one of 5; one of 2; one of 1. Packages of 100, \$10; 50, \$5; 25, \$2.50; 10, \$1; 5, 50c; 2, 25c; 1, 10c.—Drawing to be received Nov. 17, 1836.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 14. Scheme.—One prize of \$15,000; one of 3,000; one of 1,000; one of 500; one of 250; one of 100; one of 50; one of 25; one of 10; one of 5; one of 2; one of 1. Packages of 100, \$10; 50, \$5; 25, \$2.50; 10, \$1; 5, 50c; 2, 25c; 1, 10c.—Drawing to be received Nov. 17, 1836.

Look out for Prizes in the above excellent Lotteries—apply soon—delays are dangerous.

Orders from the country enclosing cash, punctually attended to, at Fortune's great Store-House.

JOHN Y. DAVIS.

Columbus, Nov 12, 1836—18-41

NOTICE.—To guard against

fraud, we the undersigned, do hereby caution all persons, against trading for a Promissory Note, for \$44 and 76 cents, purporting to be executed by A. J. Cox, and to be endorsed by R. H. Nash, & Co. dated October the 1st, 1836; made payable to the late firm of *Fall & Dale* (of Mobile) or order, at one of the banks in Columbus, Mississippi, and due 30 days after date thereof. As we are determined not to pay said note, it having been obtained from one of the firm of *R. H. Nash & Co.* by the misrepresentation of the said *Dale*; these, being also, another note outstanding for the same amount of a prior date, and executed for the same consideration, which, last mentioned note, I am notified by the said *Fall & Dale*, not to pay to any person, other than himself, who is, by the terms of the dissolution of the firm of *Fall & Dale*, alone entitled to receive the same.

A. J. COX,

R. H. NASH,

Of the Firm of

Columbus, Nov 12, 1836 R. H. NASH & Co.

The Mobile Register, will please give the above notice six insertions, and forward their account to Mount Zion Post-office

18-41 R. H. NASH & Co.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a copartner-ship for the purpose of transacting Commission Business in Mobile, and a General Mercantile Business in this place. We have purchased from Chas. H. Albert, Esq., his entire stock of Goods, and most respectfully solicit the patronage of his former customers, and the public generally. We occupy his former stand, directly opposite the Eagle Hotel on Main Street; and have for the season, a large and general assortment of Goods, which we are disposed to sell on accommodating terms.

The style of our firm in Mobile, is H. M. Thompson & Co. and in this place, Burgess & Thompson.

A. C. BURGESS.

H. M. THOMPSON.

Sept. 1, 1836.

A CHOICE lot of Tennessee

and Land, just received, for assignment and for sale, by

CLARK & Co.

Columbus, Nov 5, 1836—17-

DOCTOR B. F. CORNELL.

HAVING located himself in West Port, offers his professional services to the citizens of this county, in the various departments of the profession. Satisfactory references and testimonials of qualifications can be given.

Dr. C. has made arrangements to visit Columbus every day, unless necessarily detained. Any person requesting his services, will please leave notice at the store of Dr. S. S. Franklin.

West Port, Sept 10, 1836. 96m

WANTED TWO GOOD MALE COOKS

for six or twelve months, for which a good price will be given. None but the very best will be taken. Apply to

POWELL & FARROW

Oct. 8, 1836—13-41

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot occupied by the subscriber, possession given it, mediately.

BENJ. G. WEIR.

Oct. 29 1836 16 31

FOR SALE.

A Most excellent new four horse road wagon, by the undersigned, at the seventh mile post from Columbus, on the Military road.

N. E. WRIGHT.

Oct. 22 1836 16 3w

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DAILY LINE of U. S. MAIL COACHES, FROM VICKSBURG to JACKSON, Mississippi, to inform the citizens of Vicksburg, Clinton and Jackson, and the public in general, that he has extended his new Line of United States Mail Coaches from Vicksburg to Jackson and will take pleasure in accommodating those who may see proper to travel this route.

This Line connects with the Line leading from Madisonville, La. to Nashville, Ten. at Jackson, also, with the Line from Clinton to Natchez, at Clinton.

He pledges himself to keep the most careful drivers and best broke horses. Attention, regularity and despatch will be strictly observed, and every attention to give satisfaction, by owner, agent and drivers for the safe conveyance of those who may favor him with patronage.

J. R. JEFFERSON

Every attention to the safe transportation of baggage will be observed, but no liability incurred for accidents.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE:

Leaves Vicksburg every day at 4 p.m.—Arrives at Jackson, by 7 p.m. Friday excepted.

Leaves Jackson every day at 4 a.m.—Arrives at Vicksburg, by 7 p.m. Friday excepted.

Nov 12, 1836—18-41 (10-96)

CITY DIRECTORY.

The undersigned are making arrangements to furnish and print a Directory of the City of Mobile, agreeably to the plan lately proposed by Mr. J. W. Lawton, he having made an assignment of the same to us. The Directory shall contain a statement of the Banking and Commercial institutions of Mobile, and all its public institutions, together with their respective locations and officers; a statement of all public Houses of entertainment; of all the principal Mercantile and Commercial Houses of all important Manufacturing Establishments; and no trading or Mercantile shop will be omitted, so far as can be conveniently ascertained. And an alphabetically arranged and correct account of the names and residence of all heads of families, so far as the publishers can ascertain or may be informed. In getting up a work of this kind, the publishers are aware of the many difficulties they will have to encounter, and will be thankful for the aid and suggestions of competent gentlemen, particularly in furnishing a sketch of the rise and progress of this city, as well as the various public and private institutions of whatever description.

The Directory will be handsomely printed and put up in colored covers, and delivered to subscribers in the course of November, for two dollars a copy.

Advertisements will be inserted at the end, on handsome colored paper, at the following rates: half a page or under, \$5.—full page, \$10. Notices in a work of this kind, will be very useful for Commission Merchants, Factors, Insurance Offices, Brokers, Lawyers, Physicians, Public Houses, Boarding Houses, as well as Merchants, Grocers, &c. &c.

The papers in Alabama, Pensacola, Columbus, and N. Orleans, shall be entitled to a copy by inserting this notice—and should country gentlemen wish to send an advertisement, and enclose the money they shall receive a place in the Directory handsomely displayed.

H. M. McGUIRE.

Nov 12, 1836—18-

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration was granted to the undersigned, by the Honorable the Probate Court of Monroe County, State of Mississippi on the 10th day of October, 1836, on all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits, which were of Thomas C. Branch, late of said county, deceased, who died intestate; and all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them duly authenticated, for allowance and settlement, within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment.

ELIZA L. BRANCH, Adm'r

Nov 12, 1836—18-41

BUTCHER'S NOTICE.

PLUNKETT & TAYLOR take this method to inform